

MEVE

Statement for Management

October 1986

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WATER RESOURCES DIVISION
FORT COLLINS, COLORADO
RESOURCE ROOM PROPERTY



Mesa Verde National Park

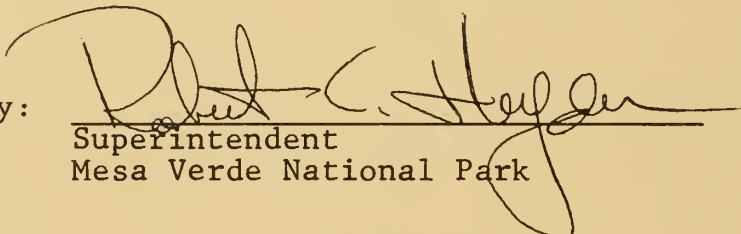
United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

PARK FILES

DEFINITION

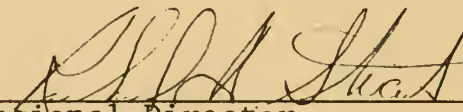
The statement for management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluation conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended by:

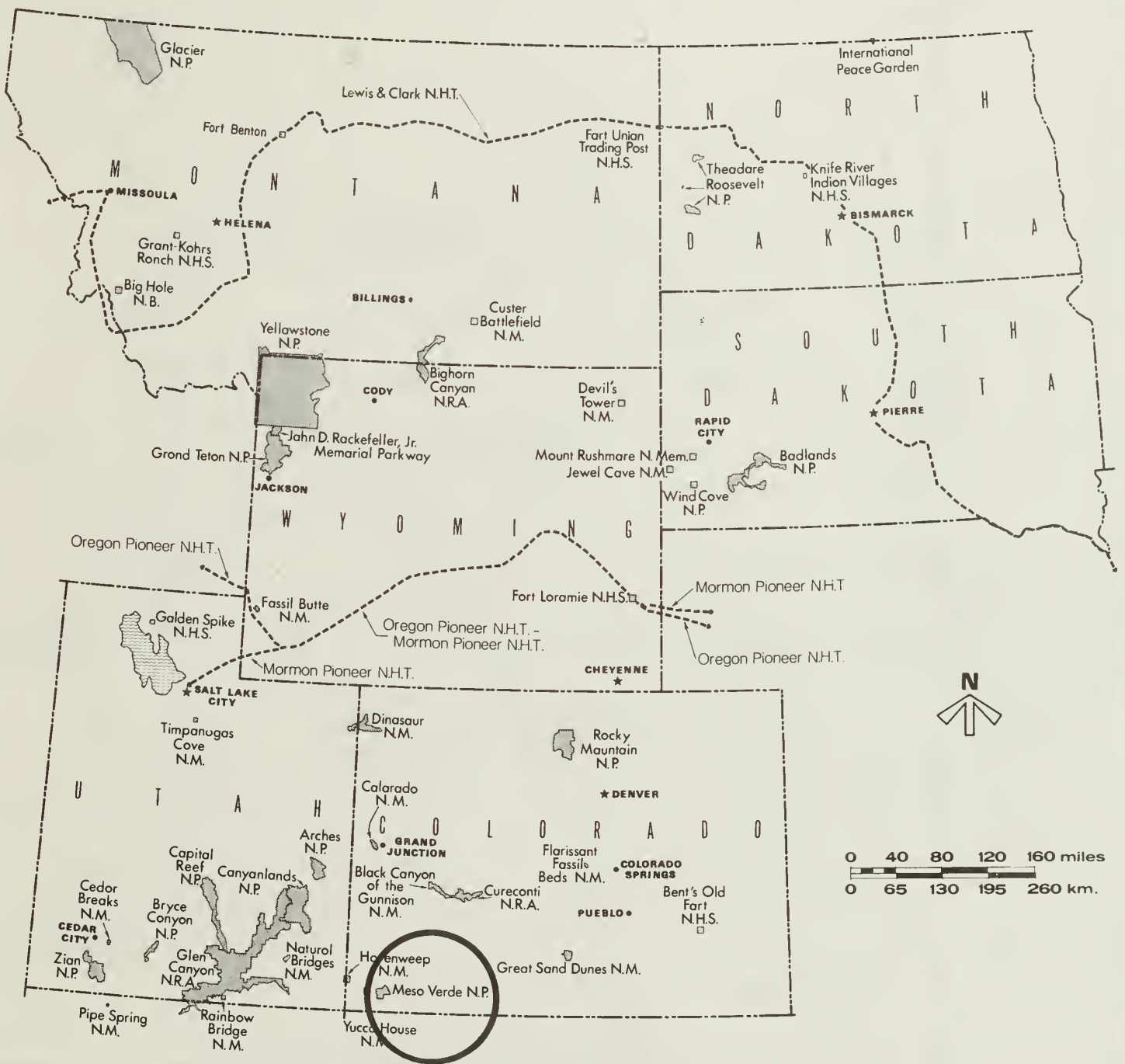

Superintendent
Mesa Verde National Park

October 6, 1986
Date

Approved by:


Regional Director
Rocky Mountain Region

10/22/86
Date



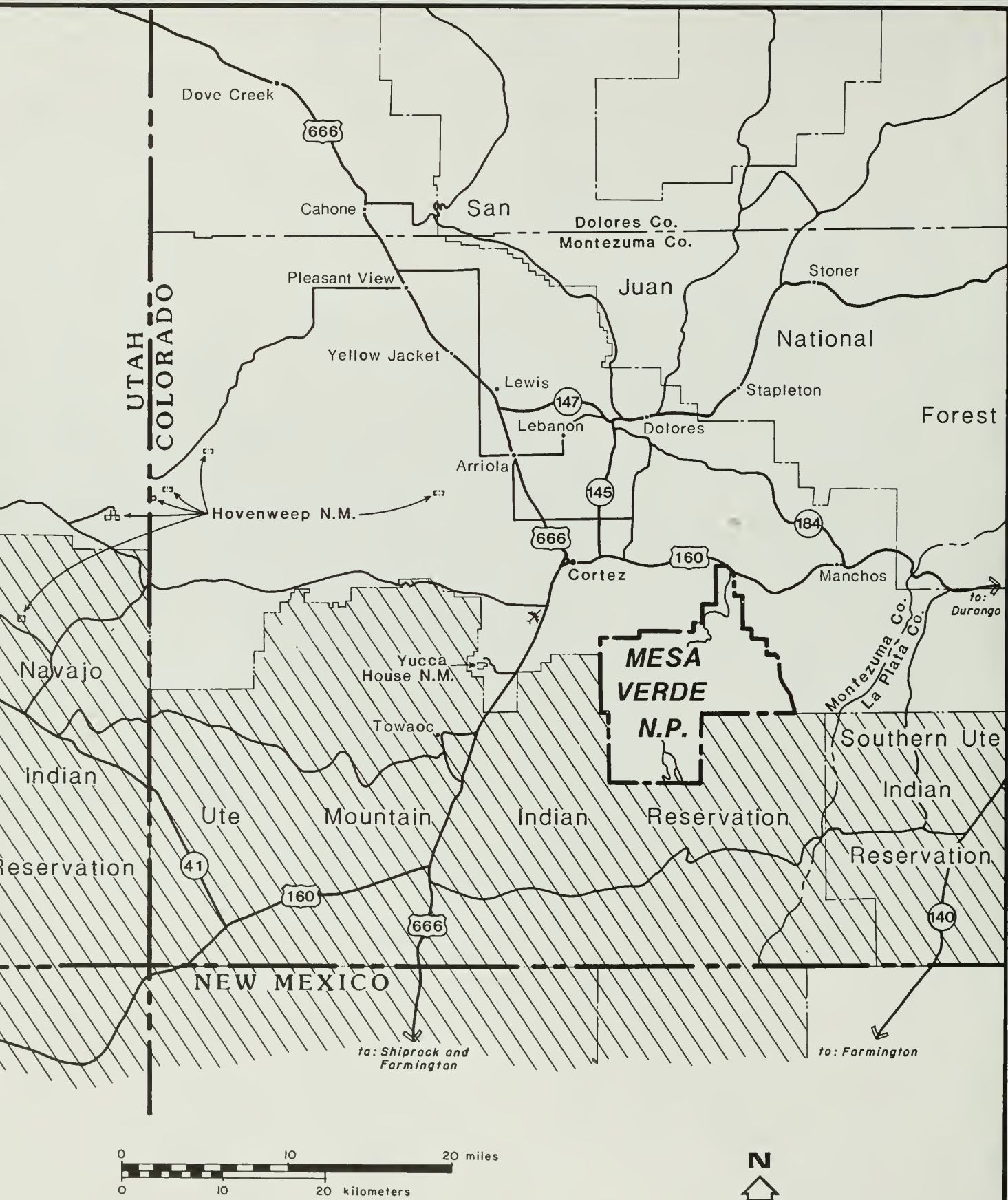
Legend

- Locations of Major Cities
- ★ Locations of State Capitals
- State Boundary Lines
- National Park Service Areas
- National Park Service Historical Trails

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service

United States Department of the Interior



Vicinity Map Mesa Verde National Park

I. LOCATION OF THE AREA

Mesa Verde National Park lies in extreme southwestern Colorado near the Four Corners area where Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah meet. The entire 52,073.62 acres of the park lie within Montezuma County in Colorado's Third Congressional District. It is bounded on the west and south by the Ute Mountain Ute Indian Reservation, on the east by the Mancos River Valley, and on the north by the Montezuma Valley.

II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of Mesa Verde National Park lies in the number and remarkable state of preservation of the archeological remnants found in the park. Within the park there are more than 4,000 archeological sites ranging from simple one-room pit houses to complex cliff dwellings containing several hundred rooms. The peak population at Mesa Verde may have been as many as 15,000 people. These dwellings, together with the objects of everyday life found in the area, document the continuous cultural development of the Indians referred to as the Anasazi, the "ancient ones," from approximately A.D. 400 to about A.D. 1300.

The sites in the park demonstrate the cultural evolution of the Anasazi from hunters and gatherers to a point when they could manipulate their environment to produce food to support large populations. It shows the development of architecture from single room shelters to large communities. Represented in the park is the development of crafts from basketmaking to crude pottery to the decorated black on white pottery for which Mesa Verde is known. In addition to pottery, the people made fine jewelry and several kinds of baskets and sandals. Although the architecture and pottery are unique, perhaps one of the most significant and least understood aspects is the complex social and religious organization which would have been necessary to achieve all that was accomplished at Mesa Verde.

The primary purpose of Mesa Verde National Park as stated in the June 29, 1906, enabling legislation (34 Stat. 616) is to preserve from injury or spoilation the ruins and other works and relics of prehistoric or primitive man contained within the established boundaries.

Under the National Park Service's Organic Act of 1916 (Public Law 235, 39 Stat. 535), the purpose was expanded to ". . .conserve the scenery, natural and historic objects and wildlife" and to provide for their enjoyment in a manner that would leave them unimpaired for future generations.

For purposes of protecting the scenery along the Point Lookout Road, a strip of land including the road was added by executive proclamation (February 26, 1931, ch. 308, 1, 46 Stat. 1422).

The park theme as stated in the National Park System Plan is the "Native Villages and Communities" of the Southwestern United States.

As a signatory to the Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (entered into force on December 17, 1975), the United States Government, through its agencies, such as the National Park Service, ". . .recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and cooperation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain." (Part II, Article 4.)

For purposes of protecting certain areas of the park in a wilderness status, Congress set aside 8,100 acres (90 Stat. 2692, P.L. 94-567, October 20, 1976) under provisions of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890, 16 U.S.C. 1132[c]).

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Mesa Verde is operated under the Management Policies of the Executive Branch of the Government. Designated as a historic district on the National Register of Historic Places, Mesa Verde must be managed in accordance with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act, Executive Order 11593, Antiquities Act of 1906, and other applicable protective laws and regulations. Any soil disturbing activity to be

conducted within the park is subject to review in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer is provided a copy of the Assessment of Fact form for all actions which may affect cultural resources at Mesa Verde in accordance with a 1982 Memorandum of Agreement with that office and in accordance with the provisions of the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Under Mesa Verde's establishing legislation, several requirements were set forth. It includes not only the protection of the resource, but provides for the issuance, by the Secretary of the Interior, of permits for examinations, excavations, and gathering of objects of interest by any person or persons whom he deems qualified. These may be issued only for the benefit of a reputable museum, university, college, or other scientific or educational institution to increase knowledge of such items or aid in the general advancement of archeological science.

The 1906 Act also prescribes punishment for anyone who willfully removes, disturbs, destroys, or molests park resources, describing such actions as a misdemeanor for which conviction could result in not more than a \$1,000 fine or not more than 12 months imprisonment.

A June 25, 1910, Act (36 Stat. 796, ch. 385) gives the Secretary of the Interior the authority to grant leases and permits for the use of the land or development of the resources within Mesa Verde National Park. Such leases or permits, however, cannot "include any of the prehistoric ruins of the park or exclude the public from free or convenient access thereto."

On May 2, 1927, the State of Colorado ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the area included within Mesa Verde National Park, except for the right to serve civil or criminal process, the right of taxation, and the right to vote. This was accepted by the United States on April 25, 1928 (ch. 434, 1, 45 Stat. 458).

Park lands have been withdrawn from mineral entry and no prospecting, development, or utilization of mineral resources is permitted. (Reference)

All hunting and fishing is prohibited within park boundaries (April 25, 1928, ch. 434, 4, 45 Stat. 459), with violations being a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment of not more than 6 months, or both, and may include payment of all costs of the proceedings.

Public Law 94-567 (90 Stat. 2692) establishing a statutory wilderness of 8,100 acres in Mesa Verde National Park was enacted by Congress, October 20, 1976. The backcountry of the park is closed, however, making this perhaps the only National Park Service wilderness closed to use.

The Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977, redesignated the park as a Class I area relative to air quality. Additionally, the park must comply with State Standards of Implementation on Air Quality, such as, burning permits.

Park Mesa Research Natural Area, established in 1978, containing approximately 4,280 acres of nearly all of Park Mesa from 6,900-foot to 8,300-foot elevations, must be managed in accordance with appropriate program criteria in association with the Colorado Natural Areas Program and the Natural Heritage Inventory.

Any projects or activities proposed for, or conducted on wetlands or floodplains shall comply with Executive Order 11988 and 11990.

Public Law 92-500, Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments provides Federal and State programs to prevent, reduce, and ultimately eliminate water pollution. Additionally, the park must comply with State Standards of Implementation on Water Quality Management.

The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 provide for removal of barriers to all visitors in order that they will not be excluded from park facilities and services solely by reason of a handicap. This is a special concern in that most of the public buildings of Mesa Verde are historic structures and alterations for access will be significant changes in the historic structure.

On September 8, 1978, Mesa Verde National Park was designated a World Heritage Cultural Site as part of the World Heritage Convention. The Convention, formed

in 1972, is under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. It is the purpose of the World Heritage Convention to recognize natural and cultural areas around the world which have outstanding values of importance to all humankind. Areas so designated must be preserved as part of the global heritage.

1. Concession

Contract Number CC-1490-2-0001 from August 16, 1982, through September 30, 2001, with ARA, Mesa Verde Company, is to provide accommodations, facilities, and services for the public with the exception of those authorized under permit with Mesa Verde Museum Association.

National Park Service Contract CC-1490-2-0001, Exhibit A, provides for use of park building Number 10 by the ARA, Mesa Verde Company, for an annual fee of \$3,500.

Concession Permit Number CP-1490-2-0001 between the National Park Service and Mesa Verde Museum Association authorizes the park's cooperating association to sell convenience items during the period of the year when the primary concessioner is closed.

2. Utilities

Under an Act of Congress on August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 391), the United States Government is authorized to take right-of-way across private land under reservation in patent. That authority is further refined for Mesa Verde National Park under an August 7, 1964, Act (60 Stat. 885). The Act provides for the performance of certain functions and activities of the National Park Service including--under paragraph (h)--the acquisition of a right-of-way and construction and maintenance of water supply line partly outside the boundary of Mesa Verde National Park.

United States Forest Service Special Use Permit Number 2720 dated February 23, 1950, permits a right-of-way for maintaining the tool house and the pipeline at water intake.

Cooperative Agreement, CA-1490-52-01, between the National Park Service and Bureau of Reclamation Number 177r-666, relates to the use of water from Jackson Gulch Reservoir for Mesa Verde National Park.

Cooperative Agreement CA-1490-77-01, between Mesa Verde; Town of Mancos, Colorado; Mancos Rural Water Company; Lake Mancos Guest Ranch; Mancos Water Conservancy Board provides for installation and maintenance of physical facilities relating to use of water from Jackson Gulch Reservoir.

Cooperative Agreement, CA-1490-77-02, between Mesa Verde, the town of Mancos, and the Mancos Rural Water District provides for installation of physical facilities including a pipeline between the Jackson Gulch Reservoir intake gallery and valve house below the dam.

Cooperative Agreement, CA-1490-77-03, between Mesa Verde, Bureau of Reclamation, and the Mancos Water Conservancy District relates to the right to construct, operate, and maintain a pipeline and water treatment plant on lands relating to the Jackson Gulch outlet canal.

A contract to provide electrical power facilities and services for Mesa Verde National Park with Empire Electric is presently being negotiated.

3. Fire Control

Cooperative Agreement CA-1490-52-01 between National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management effective March 3, 1962, provides for cooperative fire reconnaissance for an indefinite term.

Cooperative Agreement CA-1490-77-04 between Mesa Verde National Park and San Juan National Forest provides for cooperative fire protection. Effective June 1, 1977, for an indefinite term.

Interagency Agreement IA-1490-6-0001 between the park and the Ute Mountain Ute Agency provides for the park to assume initial attack fire suppression on approximately 580,000 acres of agency lands in Colorado and New Mexico. The agreement was effective on April 22, 1986.

4. Miscellaneous

An agreement between the General Services Administration's Motor Equipment Division and the Rocky Mountain Regional Office--effective April 1, 1973--provides indefinitely for vehicle rental.

A Special Use Permit, SP-1490-86-0001, with the U.S. Postal Service for operating a post office is presently being negotiated; it expires August 31, 1991.

Special Use Permit Number SP-1490-8-001 with Mountain Bell provides for installation of telephone equipment; expires December 31, 1987.

Special Use Permit Number SP-1490-83-001 provides for operation and maintenance of a radio relay system for the Department of Energy's Colorado River Storage Project; it expires December 31, 1988.

Special Use Permit Number SP-1490-83-002 provides for a radio system for the Bureau of Reclamation, Dolores River Project; it expires December 31, 1988.

Special Use Permit Number SP-1490-84-001 provides for a radio system for the Arizona Department of Public Safety; it expires December 31, 1988.

Special Use Permit Number SP-1490-83-004 provides for installation and maintenance of a liquid hydrocarbon pipeline with MAPCO; it expires November 23, 1986.

B. RESOURCES

1. Cultural

The primary and most significant features of Mesa Verde National Park are archeological. Mesa Verde's archeological sites are representative of the Northern or Mesa Verde Branch of the San Juan Anasazi Culture. Within the park, there are more than 4,000 archeological sites ranging from simple one-room pit houses to complex cliff dwellings containing several hundred rooms. In addition to the thousands of living rooms and storage rooms, many archeological sites include ceremonial structures known as kivas and great kivas, petroglyph sites, hand and toe hold access trails, and complex water storage and distribution systems. From these sites has come an abundance of wood, stone, bone, clay, and fiber artifacts which--in combination with human physical remains--have been of inestimable worth to archeologist in deciphering the drama of man's existence here.

As the Mesa Verde Branch developed and changed, its sphere of influence and area of occupation expanded. The greatest distinction of these people lies in the massive multistoried buildings they constructed, the excellence of their stone masonry, and their knowledge of engineering evidenced by highly developed water

collection and distribution systems. Their proficiency in crafts, especially in pottery-making was unequalled by the nearby Chaco and Kayenta Branches of the Anasazi culture.

The period from A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1300, which is called the Pueblo III or Great Pueblo Period, was the "Golden Age" of Mesa Verde culture. The largest of the Great Pueblo villages was Cliff Palace which had approximately 217 rooms including 23 kivas. This village was four or five stories high in places and may have housed as many as 200 people. Other major prehistoric developments include:

Long House	Mug House
Spruce Tree House	Step House
Square Tower House	Big Juniper House
Balcony House	Badger House Community
New Fire House	Jug House
Fire Temple	Spring House
Oak Tree House	Sunset House
Mummy House	Pipe Shrine House
Far View Ruins	Mummy Lake

Mesa Verde National Park is the largest of the archeological resource areas in the National Park System. These nonrenewable resources become scientifically more valuable with the passage of time and with the loss of archeological resources in nearby areas. Examples of the houses, tools, and clothing of Mesa Verde people can be seen in the park; and nowhere else in the United States is the sequence of pre-Columbian architectural development so completely displayed as on the Ruins Road Drive on Chapin Mesa in the presently developed area of the park. Nineteen major cliff dwellings and surface pueblos have been excavated, stabilized, and made available for visitation on Chapin and Wetherill Mesas.

From the scientific excavation of Wetherill Mesa, some 30,000 objects were collected and are retained at the Research Center. In addition to these, thousands of additional objects are maintained from earlier excavations and collections and from other sites in the region.

The Cultural Resources Management Plan was revised and released in September 1984.

2. Natural

The park comprises 52,085.14 acres on the tableland known as the Mesa Verde uplift. Mesa Verde is an

erosional remnant rising 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the Dolores Plateau. This high tableland is intricately dissected by Steep-walled canyons. The slope of the uplands conforms to the dip of the resistant sandstone beds which underlie it. Viewed from Park Point on the northern edge, the surface slopes southward into a bowl-shaped theater from an elevation of about 8,600 feet in the north to 6,000 feet in the southern part of the park. Steep cliffs which descend into the narrow canyons--separating the finger-like projections of the mesa--contain numerous rock shelters, active springs, and seeps. The Mancos River constitutes a portion of the eastern boundary of the park with the entire width of the river within the park boundaries.

Vegetation in Mesa Verde is typical of the pinyon-juniper zone of the high arid plateau country of the Southwest and is unique for the general area because livestock grazing has been effectively prevented in most areas of the park for nearly 40 years. Climax vegetation varies from the Gambel oak, grasses, and mountain shrub vegetation to a mature pinyon pine and Utah juniper forest and Douglas Fir groves.

Large mammals found in Mesa Verde National Park include mule deer, bighorn sheep, mountain lion, coyote, and bobcats. Black bear and elk have also been occasionally observed. Wild turkeys, once native to Mesa Verde, probably do not exist here now. An earlier attempt to reintroduce turkeys was only partially successful in that they flourished for a few years and then disappeared for yet unknown reasons. Various species of birds which represent permanent nesting populations or which frequent the park seasonally number approximately 175 species.

The "Checklist of Birds of Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, January 2, 1964" (Administrative Park files), lists two endangered species and one threatened species for the park.

The "threatened" Southern bald eagle, Hileaeatus leucocenhalus, leucocephalus (Linnaeus), is a visitor to the park, and normally seen along the northern and eastern park escarpments. Observations over the last 3 years indicate the species may be increasing in number.

The "endangered" prairie falcon, Falco mexicanus (Schlegel), a rare resident, is thought to be more common than records indicate--usually observed along the northern portions of the park.

The "endangered" peregrine falcon, Falco peregrinus anatum (Bonaparte) has been observed along the north escarpment. A pair has nested near the Morefield Campground during the past three summers.

A study of the status of rare, endangered, and threatened plant species in the park, conducted beginning in 1979 and continuing in 1980, has identified and located three rare species.

Astragalus schomollae and Astragalus deterior (Cliff Palace Milk Vetch), both in the pea family, grow in the red, wind-blown mesa topsoil under the pinyon-juniper forest and are found only on Chapin and Moccasin Mesas.

Hackelia gracilentia has been found in humid side canyons.

C. LAND USES AND TRENDS

1. Landownership

All Mesa Verde National Park inholdings, except tracts 01-116, 01-128, and 01-124--containing 16.85 acres, 174.02 acres, and 3.62 acres respectively, have been acquired. The latter tract is owned by the State of Colorado. Grazing rights providing 80 animal unit months (AUMs) during April and May for 20 years are being retained by Mr. Clyde Sheek on 347.55 acres on tracts 01-128 and 01-129. On the inholdings that remain, the lands are utilized as seasonal grazing areas. The park consists of a total acreage of 52,085.14 acres.

A Land Protection Plan was finalized on June 1, 1985.

2. External Activities

The Ute Mountain Ute Indian Reservation--comprising 557,878 acres--contains many significant archeological sites but is used primarily for ranching. These Indian lands are mostly undeveloped. With the exception of the Mancos Canyon access road and some minor range improvement, this area remains in a nearly natural state. The land and ruins there are, at present, available to the public only on a limited basis. However, planning for the development of recreational resources in Mancos Canyon on the reservation, with assistance from the National Park Service, occurred in 1977. The project identified as Mancos Canyon Indian Park is again under some consideration.

The surrounding valley areas of Montezuma and Mancos are primarily agricultural areas used for grazing and dryland farming. Livestock in the country include cattle, sheep, and horses. Major cultivated crops are pinto beans, wheat, and hay.

The Four Corners Power Plant, a coal-burning electrical generator designed to produce 2,141 megawatts of electrical energy, is approximately 30 miles south of Mesa Verde near Farmington, New Mexico. Additionally, a 1,106 megawatt generating plant is adjacent to the Four Corners Power Plant with another 450 megawatt plant (producing since 1981) bringing the total generating capacity of both plants to 3,698 megawatts. These plants are suspected of contributing to the deteriorating air quality at Mesa Verde.

Acid precipitation and concentrated chemical depositions are a growing concern for the park's archeological resources as well as the flora and fauna. Preliminary results of a limited study and analysis of the Mesa Verde sandstones reveal that the chemical bonding is extremely weak. Consequently, the sandstone formation as well as the archeological resources appear to be highly susceptible to rapid reduction from acid rain and acid rain precipitates.

Under a contract with the University of Illinois, and in conjunction with the Preservation Assistance Division (WASO), the park has undertaken a multiyear environmental effects study. Equipment has been installed at Spruce Tree House to monitor wind speed and direction, temperature, relative humidity, and air quality. This data will then be correlated with analysis of the extent and rate of surface recession, surface chemistry changes, and sand grain loss. This information should provide important information on the impacts of acid precipitation and other forms of air pollution on the cliff dwellings.

Considerable public recreation lands surround the park. Northeast of the park lies the Mancos Valley. To the north and northeast is the Montezuma Valley with views of the La Plata and San Miguel Mountains (about 30 miles away), with peaks towering over 14,000 feet. South of the park is a portion of the great Southwest Desert. Mesa Verde is situated between extremely high mountains 30 miles to the north and desert 25 miles to the south. In the San Juan National Forest, 30 miles northeast of Mesa Verde, substantial recreational

facilities attract over 500,000 visitors who camp, picnic, hunt, fish, ski, hike, and sightsee in the 2,086,462 acres.

National Park Service areas in the vicinity of Mesa Verde National Park include Hovenweep, about 53 miles west, and Yucca House National Monument, about 12 miles west. Aztec Ruins are about 68 miles southeast and Chaco Canyon is about 132 miles southeast. Both add to the story of the Mesa Verde Indians. Canyonlands National Park, a scenic and geological area, is about 140 miles northwest. It contains sites and ruins of cultures similar to those at Mesa Verde. Arches National Park (135 miles away) and Natural Bridges National Monument (138 miles away) are of considerable geological importance and possess great scenic appeal, while Canyon de Chelly (154 miles away) preserves outstanding Indian ruins as well as present-day Indian culture. Extensive water-oriented recreation occurs at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area--285 miles west of Mesa Verde--and at Curecanti National Recreation Area on Blue Mesa Reservoir--100 miles northeast of the park.

Approximately 100 miles southeast of the park, on the San Juan River, is Navajo Reservoir. Here the State of New Mexico manages Navajo Lake State Park. The Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation operates the water-based recreation site at Arboles--also on Navajo Reservoir--100 miles southeast of the park entrance. The Dolores Project is another reservoir/diversion project northwest of the park. The project includes McPhee Reservoir on the Dolores River, the smaller Monument Creek and Dawson Draw Reservoirs in the San Juan River Basin, and two major conveyance systems. An annual average of 126,000 acre-feet of water will be developed for the irrigation of 26,300 acres of supplemental service land and 35,360 acres of full service land for municipal and industrial use and for fish and wildlife enhancement. Part of the water will be provided for the Ute Mountain Ute Indian Reservation. The project includes recreational facilities and acquisition and development of land for wildlife. Snowmelt floods on the Dolores River would be controlled. A 10-year \$200 million construction program is underway.

Population in the immediate vicinity of the park is sparse. Montezuma County had a population of 18,000 as of 1980. Nearly half of this population (8,000)

resides in the city of Cortez. The population rose early in the 1960's in the Cortez area, stabilized, and subsequently experienced a decline from 6,764 to 6,032 between 1960 and 1970. Population growth since 1970 is attributed to oil, gas, coal, and uranium exploration.

Lands within and adjacent to the park are not within a known oil or gas producing geological structure; however, there are several existing oil and gas leases on lands adjacent to and near the park boundary. The Barker Dome gas field in northern New Mexico extends to within 8 miles of the south boundary of the park, and small amounts of oil have been taken from the Red Mesa field--12 miles southeast of the park in Colorado. There are no known metallic or nonmetallic mineral resources of significant value on lands within or adjacent to Mesa Verde National Park.

Shell Oil Company and Mobil Oil Company are actively exploring a rich carbon dioxide field in the McElmo Dome area west of Cortez. The carbon dioxide project, which is a tertiary treatment petroleum recovery system, has been stepped up with drilling of production wells with the total system scheduled to be operating in 1983. Although the project is in Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas, its major impacts include development of two carbon dioxide well fields and associated facilities in southwestern Colorado and construction and operation of an interstate carbon dioxide pipeline and associated microwave stations across parts of Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas.

The components of the well fields include 140 carbon dioxide wells, 192 miles of wet carbon dioxide gathering lines, 9 central facilities, 126 miles of dry carbon dioxide gathering lines, 159 miles of access road, and 66 miles of 115 KV electric powerlines system.

In addition, Mobil Oil Company is exploring for uranium in the southwest portion of the Ute Mountain Ute Indian Reservation south of Towaoc, Colorado.

Access to Mesa Verde is directly from U.S. 160 an east-west highway designated as the Navajo Trail. U.S. 666 from Gallup, New Mexico, intersects U.S. 160 at Cortez, Colorado, 12 miles west of the park entrance, and continues to Monticello, Utah, where it joins the north-south U.S. 163. The north-south U.S. 550 intersects U.S. 160 at Durango, Colorado, 35 miles from

the park entrance. Limited public transportation is available to the area. The closest rail service is at Gallup, New Mexico, 150 miles, and Grand Junction, Colorado, 200 miles. Pioneer and Trans-Colorado Airlines provide service between Cortez, Grand Junction, and Denver, Durango, and Farmington. America West connects Durango with Albuquerque and Phoenix.

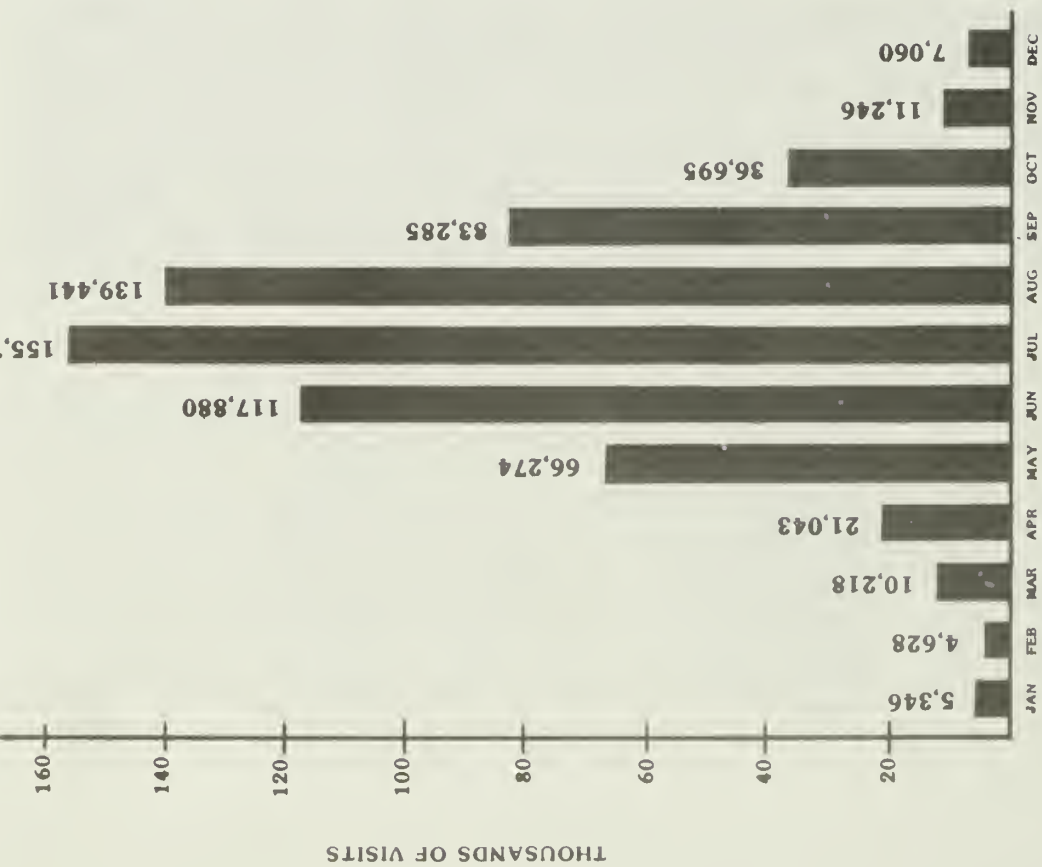
D. VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

For the past 10 years, annual visitation to Mesa Verde National Park has averaged slightly more than 598,000 visits. Approximately 93 percent of this use occurs on Chapin Mesa with the remaining 7 percent of use on Wetherill Mesa. Wetherill Mesa is currently accessed by a concessioner-operated bus service which generally operates from mid-June to the first week of September.

At Mesa Verde National Park, the peak-use season is the months of June, July, and August. In 1985, approximately 63 percent of the park's annual use occurred during these months. July is the peak use month. During this month, visitation exceeds 5,000 visitors daily. The Monthly Visitation - 1985 figures illustrates the distribution of use throughout the year.

Average length-of-stay for the summer season is about 7 hours; in the winter this drops to about 3 hours. This drop is due in part to the closure of Wetherill Mesa and the closure of the Ruins Loop Road when snowfall and visitation levels do not warrant keeping the road open. The principle activity that visitors partake in is touring ruins and other Anasazi dwellings. Visitors to Mesa Verde originate from throughout the United States and foreign countries. Following is the 10 top ranking originations of park visitors.

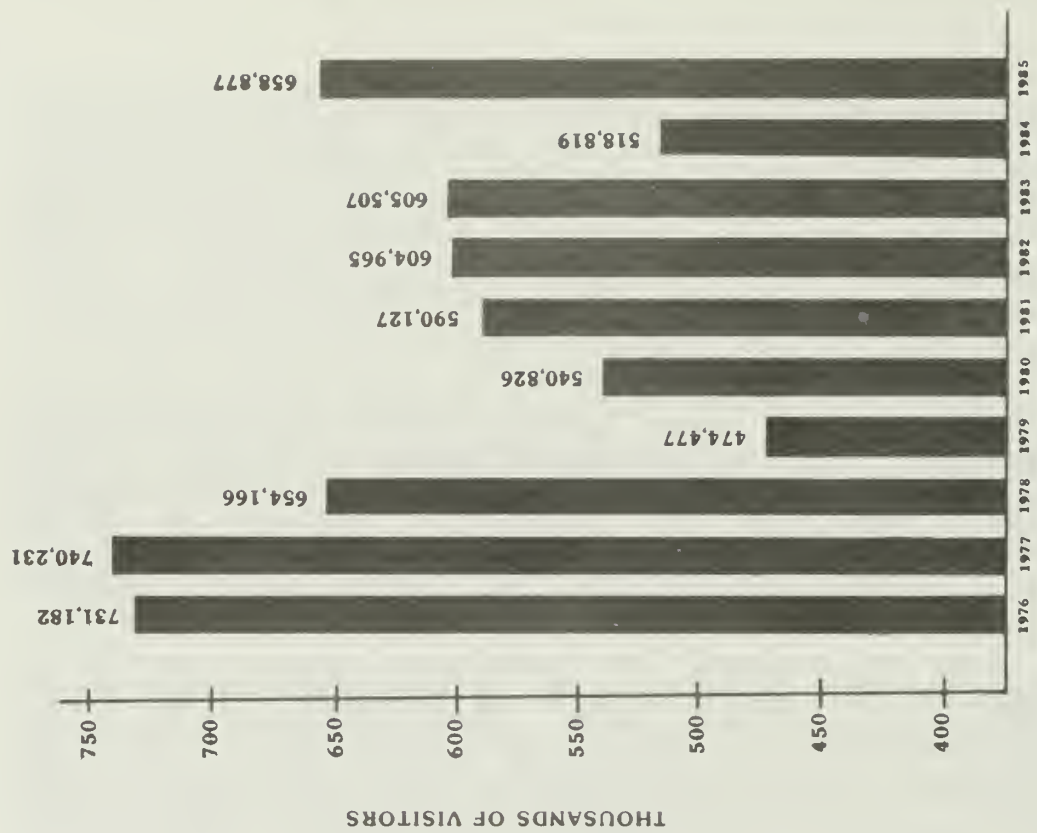
	<u>Percentage Total</u>
1. Colorado	15.6
2. Texas	11.0
3. California	8.5
4. Arizona	4.6
5. West Germany	3.9
6. Illinois	3.8
7. New Mexico	3.7
8. Oklahoma	3.3
9. Missouri	2.9
10. Utah	2.8



MONTHLY VISITATION - 1985

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



ANNUAL VISITATION 1976-1985

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Overnight use at the park is provided by the 494-site Moorfield Canyon campground and 150 motel units at the Far View developed area. Both the campground and lodge are open from April to October. In 1985, there were 44,576 overnight stays at the lodge and 142,765 overnight stays at the campground.

E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

1. Nonhistoric Roads and Trails

A total of 123.9 miles of primary and secondary roads serves the park. A breakdown of this total is as follows:

<u>Primary Roads</u>	<u>Secondary Roads</u>
Class 1 = 56.0 miles	Class 1 = 4.21
Class 2 = 0.0 miles	Class 2 = 57.80
Class 3 = 11.6 miles	
<hr/>	
Total 67.6 miles	Total 62.01

The park's trails, totalling 77.15 miles, breakdown as follows:

Class 1 = 70.03 miles Class 2 = 7.12 miles

Total Trail System Mileage = 77.15 miles

2. Nonhistoric Buildings

The park's 87 nonhistoric buildings serve a wide variety of uses. The newest of these structures are nine mesa top ruin shelters--construction of which will be completed by the fall of 1986. Four of these are over sites on the Ruins Loop Road, four are over sites on Wetherill Mesa, and one over a village just north of the Far View ruins complex. Other nonhistoric sites range from house trailers, sewage treatment buildings, and comfort stations to a radio tower, water pumping station, and shelters for visitors waiting on the Wetherill Mesa shuttle buses.

3. Utility Systems

a. Chapin Mesa (Headquarters) District

Electricity - separate transformer system

Telephone - part of parkwide system

Water - part of parkwide system fed by Jackson Gulch Reservoir (Mancos River); immediate source from one-million gallon storage tank

Sewer - sewage first passes through aerated lagoon system and then receives tertiary treatment.

b. Ruins Road District (Chapin Mesa)

Electricity - none

Telephone - none

Water - immediate sources are a catchment storage tank in the hogan housing area and an underground tank fed by the one-million gallon tank in the Chapin Mesa District. Water needed for drinking fountains and rest rooms at Cliff Palace and rest rooms at Site 16

Sewer - system serves rest rooms at Cliff Palace and Site 16. Rest rooms at both locations have a septic tank each.

c. Far View District: Utilities serve the Far View Lodge, Terrace, and Visitor Center.

Electricity - separate transformer system

Telephone - part of parkwide system

Water - immediate source is a two-million gallon storage tank fed by main waterline from Jackson Gulch Reservoir

Sewer - treatment of sewage by aeration in three lagoons.

d. Park Point System (fire tower)

Electricity - separate transformer system

Telephone - part of parkwide system

Water - cistern fed system

Sewer - none.

e. Morefield District (477-plus campsites in Morefield Campground, Morefield Village, Morefield Ranger Station)

Electricity - all underground system; on its own transformer

Telephone - part of parkwide system

Water - immediate source is a 300,000-gallon storage tank fed by the main waterline from Jackson Gulch

Sewer - three-cell lagoon system.

f. Entrance District (entrance gate and private residence)

Electricity - separate transformer

Telephone - separate system (exchange) from the rest of the park facilitated removal of overhead line that traversed park's wilderness area

Water - fed by main waterline from Jackson Gulch

Sewer - separate septic tanks for entrance gate and private residence.

g. Jackson Gulch Treatment Plant (intake for parkwide water system)

Electricity - separate transformer

Water - maximum intake of water per day is 150,000 gallons.

h. Wetherill Mesa District (rest rooms, drinking fountains, and information kiosk at 200-car parking area)

Electricity - none

Telephone - part of parkwide system

Water - 300,000-gallon storage tank on Wetherill Mesa fed by main waterline from Jackson Gulch

Sewer - single-cell lagoon (potential two cells).

i. Whites Mesa District (fire lookout station)

Electricity - none from parkwide system; gasoline powered generator available

Telephone - none

Water - surface storage tank with 500-gallon capacity

Sewer - pit toilet.

4. Historic Structures

The park's physical plant has a large proportion of historic structures. Of the 161 buildings (from residences to storage sheds), 74 (46 percent) are listed on the National Park Service's List of Classified Structures. Included in this latter category are 15 buildings which comprise the Mesa Verde Historic Administrative District and which qualify for the National Register of Historic Places.

5. Major Equipment Owned or Leased

Mesa Verde is a maintenance intensive park which requires continuing repairs on its physical plant--

roads, trails, public-use buildings, private residences, and the archeological ruins. Here is a list of major equipment used by the park.

Major Equipment Owned by the Park

3 snowplows	1 forklift
1 snow blower	3 Cushman scooters
1 grader	1 cement mixer
3 loaders (1 with snow blast)	1 welder
1 wood chipper	1 asphalt kettle
1 road broom	1 paint stripper
2 road rollers	1 tractor with mower
1 back hoe	2 firetrucks
4 trail tractors	1 tanker truck
2 air compressors	

Major Equipment Leased by the Park

6 sedans and patrol cars	1 Jeep 4x4
4 vans	1 Jeep pickup, 4x4
20 pickup trucks	1 4x4 one-ton truck
1 ambulance	

F. STATUS OF PLANNING

<u>NAME OF PLAN/STUDY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PREPARER/ REPOSITORY</u>	<u>ADEQUACY</u>
General Management Plan	Approved 5/17/79	MEVE/RMRO	Current

IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Natural Resource Management Plan	Approved 7/12/83	MEVE	Current
Cultural Resource Management Plan	Approved 9/84	MEVE	Current
Interpretive Prospectus	Approved 1981		Current
Land Protection Plan	Approved 6/1/85	MEVE/RMR	Current
World Heritage Site Designation	Designated by World Heritage Convention of UNESCO 9/8/78	World Heritage Convention	Current

<u>NAME OF PLAN/STUDY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PREPARER/ REPOSITORY</u>	<u>ADEQUACY</u>
Development Concept Plan Wetherill Mesa	Ongoing	MEVE/RMRO	In progress

ACTION PLANS

Cultural Resources

Oral History Plan Library Management Plan	Completed 10/79	MEVE	Current
Archeological Investigation Study	Report in progress	WASO contract with U of C	In progress
List of Classified Structures	Ongoing	MEVE	In progress
Park Collections Management Plan	Ongoing	MEVE	In progress
Mural Conservation	Ongoing	MEVE	In progress

Natural Resources

Backcountry Manage- ment Plan-Visitor Use	Approved 12/75 (under revision)	MEVE	In progress
Multi-Injury Response Plan	Approved 12/20/83	MEVE	Current
Crime Prevention Plan	Completed 1/9/80	MEVE	Current
Snowplowing Plan	Completed 12/17/82	MEVE	Current
Research Management Plan	Ongoing	MEVE	
Fire Management Plan	Approved 10/27/81	MEVE	Current

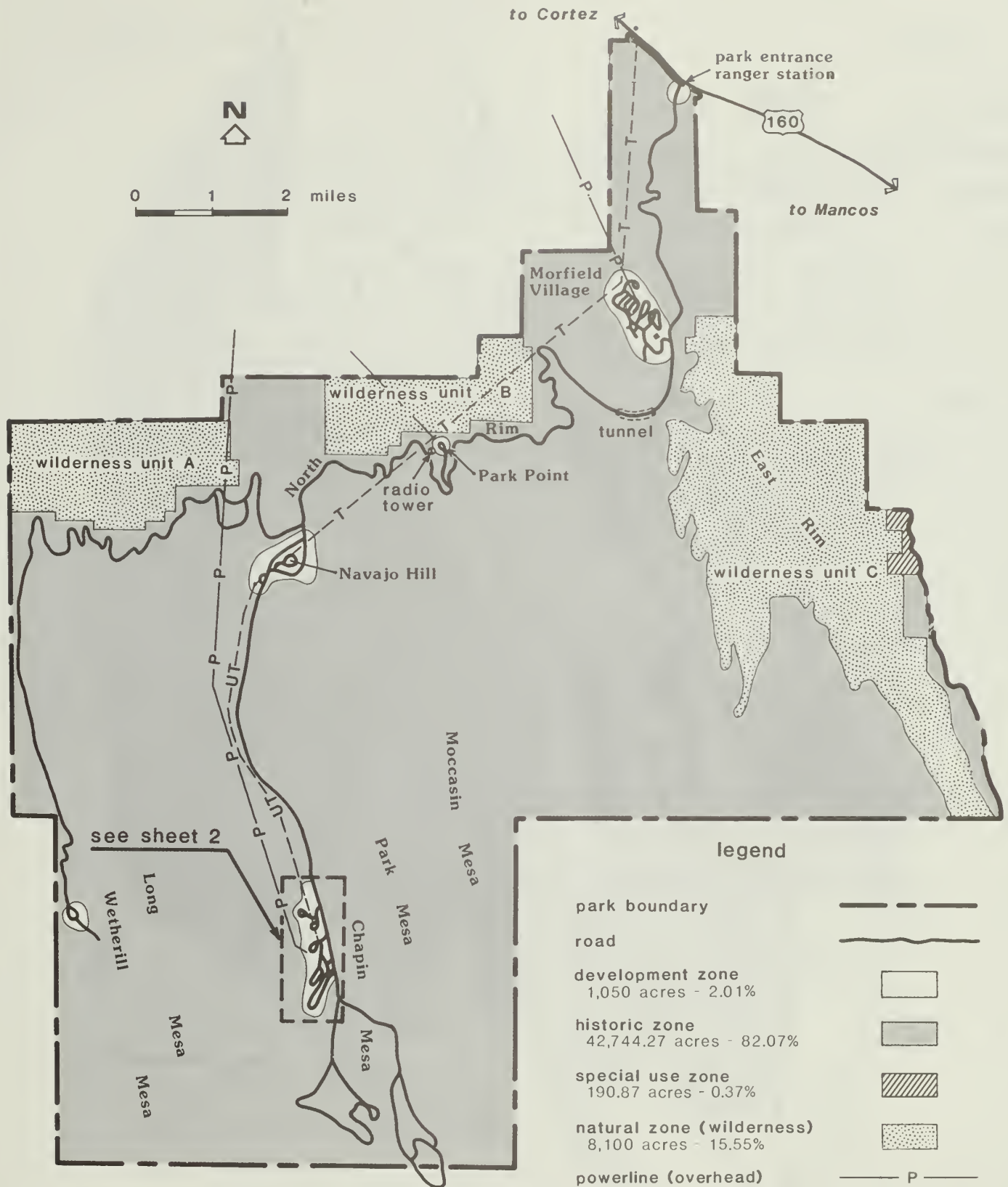
OTHER PLANS

Illness Plan	Completed 4/15/82	MEVE	Current
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<u>NAME OF PLAN/STUDY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PREPARER/ REPOSITORY</u>	<u>ADEQUACY</u>
Publication Program	8/79	MEVE	Current
Park Sign Plan	Under revision	MEVE	
Housing Management Plan	Completed 7/82	MEVE	Current
Concessions Manage- ment Plan	Completed	MEVE	Current
Energy Conservation Management Plan	Ongoing	MEVE	
Defensive Equipment Policy	Completed 5/24/76	MEVE	Current
Special Visitor Action Plan	Draft	MEVE	
Emergency Operation Plan (Search and Rescue)	Completed 6/29/76	MEVE	Current
Lost and Found Procedures	Approved 4/20/84, up dated 1981	MEVE	Current
Air Quality Monitoring (Telephotometer/ Nephelometer)	Completed 4/23/80	MEVE/EPA	Current
Special Emphasis Loss Control Program	Completed 3/7/84	MEVE	Current
Structural Fire Plan	Completed 2/19/83	MEVE	Current

G. EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

Mesa Verde was established to preserve the many archeological sites (some 4,000) within its boundaries, and this primary mission is reflected in the park's



Existing Management Zoning Map

Mesa Verde National Park

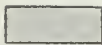
United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

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legend

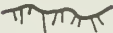
historic zone



development zone



mesa rim



road



Spruce

Canyon

picnic area

old
cabin
area

hogans

one-way
←

one-way
→

ruins road

Fewkes
Cabin

main parking lot

residential
area

headquarters
area



0 200 400 feet

Existing Management Zoning Map

Mesa Verde National Park

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

current management zoning. Slightly over 82 percent of the park is zoned historic (this classification also covers the prehistoric occupations of Mesa Verde), thereby setting aside 42,744 acres for preservation.

The second largest category, in terms of gross acreage, is the natural zone (or wilderness area). Some 8,100 acres, in three noncontiguous sections, have been set aside to preserve natural resources. The three units are free of primary roads, and except for unit B, are free of utility corridors.

Development zones are in the CCC housing area, at the Far View Lodge complex, around the visitor parking lot on Wetherill Mesa, at the Morefield Campground, and at the park entrance. The 1,050 acres under this category comprise 2.01 percent of the park's total acreage. Expansion of visitor services and park facilities is limited to these zones.

A fourth category, special-use zone, is comprised of 190.87 acres (0.37 percent of the park total) along the park's east boundary formed by the Mancos River. These lands, both privately and State owned, remain open to grazing and energy fuels development.

IV. MAJOR ISSUES

A. Livestock trespass is a continuing problem for the park.

B. The park still has two remaining private inholdings which are inconsistent with park management objectives.

C. The most southern portion of the Chapin Mesa loop road is outside the park boundaries (it extends into the Ute Mountain Ute Indian Reservation) for 1/4 of a mile creating management problems for the park.

D. Permanent park housing was designed primarily for summer use and consequently is problematic during cold winter months (such as very costly heating bills).

E. The park has inadequate storage for maintenance facilities supplies.

F. There is insufficient storage space at Morefield ranger station.

G. The park has little information on and no method of documenting the long-term impact of use of historical structures.

H. There is a lack of adequate visitor services at the entrance which results in visitors driving 26 miles into the park without information on services available or which sites may be open. This is especially problematic in the winter when the entrance gate is not staffed.

I. There are no food services at Chapin Mesa during the winter.

J. The artifacts contained in the museum, research lab, and visitor center are vulnerable to environmental changes (such as, humidity) and subject to long-term degradation.

K. The park lacks sufficient information on impacts of air pollution on park's scenic and cultural resources.

L. The park lacks sufficient information on forest ecology and natural threats, such as, insect infestation.

M. The park's water resources may be adversely affected by claims of Ute Mountain Tribe on water resources. The effect may cause a decrease in amount allocated or a significantly higher cost.

N. The park has inadequate information to formulate policy on fire management in regards to the relationship between natural and cultural resource preservation.

O. Visitor use of Wetherill Mesa has been limited by capacity of the shuttle bus system. This has resulted in increased use pressures of the Chapin Mesa resources.

V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

A. To preserve, protect, and interpret the park's cultural and natural resources.

B. To provide for visitor use, safety, and enjoyment of Mesa Verde's cultural and natural resources.

C. To provide the opportunity for and encourage research by bona fide educational institutions and qualified individuals.

D. To provide for the health, safety, recreational, and residential needs of park residents.

E. To efficiently manage the park operations.

11. Mesa Verde National Park

Enlarging the park: Proclamation (No. 1998) of May 27, 1932..... Page 38

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1998—May 27, 1932—47 Stat. 2511]

WHEREAS Congress by act of February 26, 1931 (46 Stat. 1422-1423), entitled "AN ACT To provide for the addition of certain lands to the Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, and for other purposes," authorized the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, to add to said park by Executive proclamation a strip of land 260 ft. wide along and including Point Lookout Road between the north boundary of the Mesa Verde National Park and the junction with the Cortez-Mancos Road and the triangle formed by the fork in said Point Lookout Road and lands along or adjacent to said road and right of way as may be acquired by gift or by exchanges, and such other public lands along or adjacent to said road and right of way as may be recommended; and

WHEREAS by deed dated March 11, 1932, there was conveyed to the United States a strip of land 260 ft. wide along the said Point Lookout Road in accordance with the act of February 26, 1931; and

WHEREAS for consideration as a part of the Point Lookout Road, by Executive Order No. 5424, dated August 15, 1930, there was withdrawn from public disposition, in aid of legislation, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, T. 36 N., R. 14 W., New Mexico principal meridian; and

WHEREAS the said Secretary of the Interior has recommended the addition to the park of the lands hereinafter described; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the above-mentioned strip of 260 ft. in width and a part of the said E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32 within said park, for preservation, scenic, and road-protection purposes;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the lands hereinafter described shall be, and are hereby, added to and made a part of said park, and they are hereby made subject to the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and all acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof and all other laws and rules and regulations applicable to and extending over the said park;

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 36 N., R. 14 W., SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, and a parcel of land which has been conveyed to the United States in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, described as follows: All that part or parts of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, T. 36 N., R. 14 W. of the New Mexico principal meridian, lying 130 ft. on each side of the center line of the present public road between the north boundary of the Mesa Verde National Park and the Cortez-Mancos State Highway, together with all the land within 130 ft. on each side of the center line of the two curves of the said road as they enter the Cortez-Mancos State Highway,

and all the land lying between the two said curves and the said Cortez-Mancos Highway; said parcel of land being more particularly described as follows: 130 ft. in width on each side of a line beginning at a point on the north boundary of the Mesa Verde National Park, and on the south section line of said sec. 32, 263 ft. west of the quarter-section corner of said sec. 32, and running thence, following the center line of said highway, N. $21^{\circ}6'$ W. 300 ft., thence on a 10° curve to right 550 ft., thence N. $33^{\circ}54'$ E. 479.5 ft., thence N. $33^{\circ}54'$ E. 130 ft., thence on a 6° curve to right 408.3 ft., thence N. $58^{\circ}24'$ E. 359.9 ft., thence on a 2° curve to left 196.7 ft., thence N. $54^{\circ}28'$ E. 656.4 ft., thence on a 20° curve to left 203.8 ft., thence N. $13^{\circ}43'$ E. 771.4 ft., thence on a 6° curve to left 460 ft., thence N. $13^{\circ}53'$ W. 350 ft., thence on a 6° curve to right 750 ft., thence N. $31^{\circ}07'$ E. 398.3 ft.; said parcel being, further, 130 ft. in width on the right side of a line beginning at the north end of said course N. $31^{\circ}07'$ E., and running thence on a 27° curve to right 316.5 ft., and thence S. $58^{\circ}53'$ E. 200 ft., to an intersection with the Cortez-Mancos Highway, and 130 ft. in width on the left side of a line beginning at the north end of said course N. $31^{\circ}07'$ E., and running thence on a 27° curve to left 301.7 ft., and thence on a 4° curve to right 200 ft., to an intersection with the Cortez-Mancos Highway, and together with the land lying between the said two 27° curves; containing approximately 60.2 acres.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed,

DONE at the City of Washington this 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence [SEAL] of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President:

HENRY L. STIMSON,

Secretary of State.

12. Mesa Verde

An Act to designate certain lands within units of the National Park System as wilderness; to revise the boundaries of certain of those units; and for other purposes. (90 Stat. 2692) (P.L. 94-567)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness, and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act.

* * * * *

(h) Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, wilderness comprising eight thousand one hundred acres depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado", numbered 307-20,007-A and dated September 1972, to be known as the Mesa Verde Wilderness.

SEC. 2. A map and description of the boundaries of the areas designated in this Act shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Superintendent of each area designated in the Act. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, maps of the wilderness areas and descriptions of their boundaries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such maps and descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such maps and descriptions may be made.

SEC. 3. All lands which represent potential wilderness additions, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, shall thereby be designated wilderness.

SEC. 6. The areas designated by this Act as wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and, where appropriate, any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

* * * * *

Approved October 20, 1976.

14. Mesa Verde

An Act to revise the boundaries of Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, and for other purposes. (77 Stat. 473)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the boundaries of Mesa Verde National Park are hereby revised to include the following described lands which, subject to valid existing rights, shall be administered as a part of the park in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.):

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, COLORADO

Township 36 North, Range 14 West

Section 29: All portions of the south half and the southeast quarter northwest quarter lying south and west of the right-of-way of United States Highway 160.

Section 32: Those portions of the section lying south and west of the right-of-way of United States Highway 160, except the north entrance road to the park, the southeast quarter southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter northeast quarter southwest quarter.

Section 33: That portion of the northwest quarter northwest quarter, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west line of section 33 which is 456.5 feet south of the northwest corner of section 33, thence running south along the west line of section 33 for a distance of 373.0 feet, thence running east for a distance of 516.8 feet, thence running north for a distance of 132.7 feet, thence running north 65 degrees 06 minutes west for a distance of 570.0 feet along the southwesterly right-of-way of Highway 160 to the point of beginning.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may acquire by purchase, with donated or appropriated funds, lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of Mesa Verde National Park as revised by section 1 of this Act.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$125,000 as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved December 23, 1963.

Legislative History

House Report No. 784 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).
Senate Report No. 778 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).
Congressional Record, Vol. 109 (1963):

Oct. 7: Considered and passed House.
Dec. 16: Considered and passed Senate.

9. Mesa Verde National Park

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An Act Creating the Mesa Verde National Park, approved June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. 616)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby reserved from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposal, and set apart as a public reservation, all those certain tracts, pieces, and parcels of land lying and being situate in the State of Colorado, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of section twenty-seven, township thirty-five north, range sixteen west, New Mexico principal meridian; thence easterly along the section lines to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section twenty, township thirty-five north, range fifteen west; thence northerly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section; thence northerly to the northwest corner of section twenty-one, said township; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section; thence northerly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section sixteen, said township; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section fifteen, said township; thence southerly to the southeast corner of said section; thence easterly to the southwest corner of section thirteen, said

Mesa Verde National Park,
Colo.
Establishment of
Description.

township; thence northerly to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of said section; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section; thence northerly to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of said section; thence easterly to the northeast corner of said section; thence northerly to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section seven, township thirty-five north, range fourteen west; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section; thence northerly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section six, said township; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section four, said township; thence southerly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section nine, said township; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section; thence southerly to the northwest corner of section twenty-two, said township; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section; thence southerly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section; thence southerly to the northwest quarter of section twenty-six, said township; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section; thence southerly to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, said township; thence easterly to the northeast corner of section two, township thirty-four north, range fourteen west; thence southerly along the section line between sections one and two and between sections eleven and twelve to the northern boundary of the southern Ute Indian Reservation; thence westerly along the northern boundary of said reservation to the center of section nine, township thirty-four north, range sixteen west; thence northerly along the quarter-section lines to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, township thirty-five north, range sixteen west; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section; thence northerly to the northwest corner of section twenty-seven, said township, the place of beginning. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 111.)

Name.

Regulations.

Proviso.
Prehistoric
ruins.

SEC. 2. That said public park shall be known as the Mesa Verde National Park, and shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be to prescribe such rules and regulations and establish such service as he may deem necessary for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide specifically for the preservation from injury or spoliation of the ruins and other works and relics of prehistoric or primitive man within said park (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 112): *Provided*, That all prehistoric ruins that are situated within five miles of the boundaries of said park, as herein described, on Indian lands and not

on lands alienated by patent from the ownership of the United States, are hereby placed under the custodianship of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be administered by the same service that is established for the custodianship of the park.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit examinations, excavations, and other gathering of objects of interest within said park by any person or persons whom he may deem properly qualified to conduct such examinations, excavations, or gatherings, subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided always*, That the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken only for the benefit of some reputable museum, university, college, or other recognized scientific or educational institution, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects and aiding the general advancement of archæological science. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 113.)

Excavations,
etc.

Proviso.
Restriction.

SEC. 4. That any person or persons who may otherwise in any manner willfully remove, disturb, destroy, or molest any of the ruins, mounds, buildings, graves, relics, or other evidences of an ancient civilization or other property from said park shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction before any court having jurisdiction of such offenses shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than twelve months, or such person or persons may be fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the judge, and shall be required to restore the property disturbed, if possible. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 114.)

Penalty for de-
stroying ruins,
etc.

Excerpt from "An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1910, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 796)

The Secretary of the Interior may, upon terms and conditions to be fixed by him, grant leases and permits for the use of the land or development of the resources thereof, in the Mesa Verde National Park, and the funds derived therefrom shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That such leases or grants shall not include any of the prehistoric ruins in said park or exclude the public from free or convenient access thereto; * * *

Mesa Verde Na-
tional Park.
Leases, etc., per-
mitted.
(Amended by 46
Stat. 1043. See
p. 135.)

Proviso.
Conditions.
Expenses.

Excerpt from "An Act Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914," approved June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. 82)

That an agreement, made at the Navajo Springs Indian Agency, in the State of Colorado, on the tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eleven, with the Wiminuche Band of Southern Ute In-

Agreement with
Wiminuche Band
of Southern Ute
Indians, Colo.

dians, belonging to the jurisdiction of the Navajo Springs Indian Agency, be, and the same is hereby, modified and amended to read as follows:

"ARTICLE I

Lands relin-
quished.

"The said Wiminuche Band of Southern Ute Indians hereby agrees to relinquish and surrender to the United States of America all its right, title, and interest in and to that portion of its reservation described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the north boundary of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation in southwestern Colorado where the north quarter corner of unsurveyed fractional section two (2), township thirty-four (34) north, range fifteen (15) west, 'south of the Ute boundary,' intersects the same; thence south to the south quarter corner of unsurveyed section twenty-six (26), said township; thence west to the southwest corner of unsurveyed section twenty-five (25), township thirty-four (34) north, range sixteen (16) west; thence north to the northwest corner of unsurveyed fractional section one (1), said township; thence east to the north quarter corner of unsurveyed fractional section two (2), township thirty-four (34) north, range fifteen (15) west, 'south of the Ute boundary,' the place of beginning; fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty (14,520) acres, more or less, lying and being in Montezuma County, State of Colorado.

"ARTICLE II

Lands to be
conveyed in
exchange.

"In consideration for the lands relinquished and surrendered as aforesaid the United States hereby agrees to convey to said Wiminuche Band of Southern Ute Indians in exchange therefor lands lying within the present boundaries of the Mesa Verde National Park and from the public domain, said lands to become a part of the reservation of said Wiminuche Band of Southern Ute Indians and to take on the same character and title as the rest of the land of the said reservation, of which they become a part by virtue of this agreement, and described as follows:

"Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), fractional sections eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), in township thirty-four (34) north, range sixteen (16), west, 'north of the Ute boundary'; also sections twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), southeast quarter section twenty-eight (28), sections thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35), and thirty-six (36), township thirty-five (35) north, range sixteen (16) west, containing ten thousand and eighty (10 080) acres, more or less.

"Also sections five (5) and six (6) and fractional sections seven (7) and eight (8) (unsurveyed) in township

thirty-four (34) north, range seventeen (17) west, 'north of the Ute boundary,' and sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), and fractional sections eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12) (unsurveyed), in township thirty-four (34) north, range eighteen (18) west, 'north of the Ute boundary,' and sections nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), and thirty-two (32), in township thirty-five (35) north, range seventeen (17) west, and sections twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35), and thirty-six (36) in township thirty-five (35) north, range eighteen (18), west, New Mexico principal meridian, containing twenty thousand one hundred and sixty (20,160) acres, more or less.

"And in case it be found that any portion of the lands herein described have been entered or patented under any of the land laws of the United States, then, and in that event, it is stipulated and agreed that public lands of an equal amount and like character and lying adjacent to the lands herein described be substituted and given to said Wiminuche Band of Southern Ute Indians, to make the total area of lands to be given in amount equal to the above-described lands, the total area in said western tract to contain twenty thousand one hundred and sixty (20,160) acres. Additional.

"ARTICLE III

"Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to deprive the Indians parties hereto of any annuities or benefits to which they are entitled under existing laws and treaties. Annuities, etc., not impaired.

"ARTICLE IV

"This agreement shall become effective and binding on the parties hereto when ratified by the Congress of the United States." Ratification required.

That the said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed as herein amended. Agreement confirmed.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to add to the area conveyed to the Indians in exchange for the lands relinquished any tracts of unappropriated public land adjoining thereto which may be necessary to make the total area of the acreage ceded to the Indians in lieu of that lost to them by any prior existing valid rights attaching thereto. Additional lands to be conveyed.

That the boundary of the Mesa Verde National Park, created by the Act of Congress approved June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page six hundred and sixteen), is hereby extended on the south so as to include the land relinquished Mesa Verde National Park. Boundaries extended. Vol. 34, p. 616.

by the Indians in the foregoing agreement as herein provided and the boundaries of said park shall hereafter be defined as follows:

Description.

Beginning at a point on the north boundary of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation in southwestern Colorado where the north quarter corner of unsurveyed fractional section two (2), township thirty-four (34) north, range fifteen (15) west, "south of the Ute boundary," intersects the same; thence south to the south quarter corner of unsurveyed section twenty-six (26), said township; thence west to the southwest corner of unsurveyed section twenty-five (25), township thirty-four (34) north, range sixteen (16) west; thence north to the northwest corner of unsurveyed fractional section one (1), said township and range; thence west to the southeast corner of fractional section twelve (12), township thirty-four (34) north, range sixteen (16) west, "north of the Ute boundary"; thence north to the northwest corner of section nineteen (19), township thirty-five (35) north, range fifteen (15) west; thence east to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section sixteen (16), said township; thence north to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section; thence east to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section thirteen (13), said township; thence north to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of said section; thence east to the southwest corner of section seven (7), township thirty-five (35) north, range fourteen (14) west; thence north to the northwest corner of said section; thence east to the southwest corner of section five (5), said township; thence north to the northwest corner of said section; thence east to the northeast corner of said section; thence south to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of said section; thence east to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section four (4), said township; thence south to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section sixteen (16), said township; thence east to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section; thence south to the northwest corner of section twenty-two (22), said township; thence east to the northeast corner of said section; thence south to the northwest corner of section twenty-six (26), said township; thence east along the north section line of section twenty-six (26) to the east bank of the Rio Mancos; thence in a southeasterly direction along the east bank of the Rio Mancos to its intersection with the northern boundary line of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation; thence west along said Indian reservation boundary to its intersection with the range line between ranges fourteen (14) and fifteen (15) west, the place of beginning. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 111.)

Included in Park
control, etc.

And the provisions of the Act of June twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, creating the park, are hereby extended over the same.

So much of the Act of June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six, as provides that the custodianship of the Secretary of the Interior shall extend over all prehistoric ruins situated within five miles of the eastern, western, and northern boundaries of the park, as described in said Act, not on lands alienated by patent from the ownership of the United States, is hereby repealed.

Custody of adjoining prehistoric ruins repealed.
Vol. 87, p. 817.

Excerpt from "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," approved June 12, 1917 (40 Stat. 152)

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept patented lands or rights of way over patented lands in the Mesa Verde National Park that may be donated for park purposes. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 116.)

Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.
Acceptance of donated lands, etc.
(Repealed by 46 Stat. 1038, but subject matter covered by U.S.C., title 16, sec. 6, 41 Stat. 917. See p. 18.)

Act of General Assembly of Colorado, approved May 2, 1927, ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the Mesa Verde National Park in the State of Colorado (Session Laws of Colorado, 1927, p. 481)

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. Exclusive jurisdiction shall be and the same is hereby ceded to the United States over and within all the territory which is now or may hereafter be included in that tract of land in the State of Colorado set aside and dedicated for park purposes by the United States, known as Mesa Verde National Park, saving, however, to the State of Colorado the right to serve civil or criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park, in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed outside of said park, and saving further to the said State the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property on the lands included in said tracts, and saving also to the persons residing in said park now or hereafter the right to vote at all elections held within the county or counties in which said tracts are situated: *Provided, however,* That jurisdiction shall not vest in the United States now or hereafter over any lands included within said park until the United States, through its proper officer, notifies the State of Colorado, through its Governor, that the United States assumes police jurisdiction over the respective tracts involved.

An Act To accept the cession by the State of Colorado of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Mesa Verde National Park, and for other purposes, approved April 25, 1928 (45 Stat. 458)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, approved May 2, 1927, ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the territory

Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.
Acceptance of jurisdiction of Colorado over territory included in.

Rights reserved
to State.

Application of
United States
laws.
Extradition of
criminals.

Assigned to
Colorado
judicial dis-
trict.

Punishment of
offenses against
State laws.

Hunting, fishing,
etc., prohibition.

Regulations,
etc., to be
prescribed.

embraced and included within the Mesa Verde National Park, are hereby accepted, and sole and exclusive jurisdiction is hereby assumed by the United States over such territory, saving, however, to the State of Colorado the right to serve civil or criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed outside of said park; and saving further to the said State the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property on the lands included in said tracts; and saving also to the persons residing in said park now or hereafter the right to vote at all elections held within the county or counties in which said tracts are situated. All the laws applicable to places under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States shall have force and effect in said park. All fugitives from justice taking refuge in said park shall be subject to the same laws as refugees from justice found in the State of Colorado. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 117.)

SEC. 2. That said park shall constitute a part of the United States judicial district for the State of Colorado, and the district court of the United States in and for said district shall have jurisdiction of all offenses committed within said boundaries. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 117a.)

SEC. 3. That if any offense shall be committed in the Mesa Verde National Park, which offense is not prohibited or the punishment for which is not specifically provided for by any law of the United States, the offender shall be subject to the same punishment as the laws of the State of Colorado in force at the time of the commission of the offense may provide for a like offense in said State; and no subsequent repeal of any such law of the State of Colorado shall affect any prosecution for said offense committed within said park. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 117b.)

SEC. 4. That all hunting or the killing, wounding, or capturing at any time of any wild bird or animal, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human lives or inflicting personal injury, is prohibited within the limits of said park; nor shall any fish be taken out of the waters of the park in any other way than by hook and line, and then only at such seasons and in such times and manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such general rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for the management and care of the park and for the protection of the property therein, especially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of the ruins and other works and relics of prehistoric or primitive man, all timber, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects

within said park, and for the protection of the animals and birds in the park from capture or destruction, and to prevent their being frightened or driven from the park; and he shall make rules and regulations governing the taking of fish from the streams or lakes in the park. Possession within said park of the dead bodies, or any part thereof, of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this Act. Any person or persons, or stage or express company, or railway company, who knows or has reason to believe that they were taken or killed contrary to the provisions of this Act and who receives for transportation any of said animals, birds, or fish so killed, caught, or taken, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act or any rule or regulation that may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the management and care of the park or for the protection of the property therein, for the preservation from injury or spoliation of the ruins and other works and relics of prehistoric or primitive man, and timber, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park, or for the protection of the animals, birds, or fish in the park, or who shall within said park commit any damage, injury, or spoliation to or upon any building, fence, hedge, gate, guidepost, tree, wood, underwood, timber, garden, crops, vegetables, plants, land, springs, natural curiosities, or other matter or thing growing or being thereon or situated therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings: *Provided, however,* That any person or persons who may, without permission from the Secretary of the Interior, in any manner willfully remove, disturb, destroy, or molest any of the ruins, mounds, buildings, graves, relics, or other evidences of an ancient civilization from said park shall upon conviction before any court having jurisdiction of such offenses be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than twelve months, or such person or persons may be fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the judge, and shall be required to restore the property disturbed, if possible. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 117c.)

Evidence of violations.

Punishment for violating provisions hereof, etc.

Provided. Additional punishment for molesting ruins, etc.

SEC. 5. That all guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons within said park limits when engaged in killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such wild beasts, birds, or animals shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized by the officers in said park and held pending the prosecution of any person or persons arrested under charge of violating the provisions of this Act, and upon conviction under this Act of such person or persons using said guns, traps, teams, horses,

Forfeiture of guns, traps, etc., illegally used.

or other means of transportation, such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to the other punishment provided in this Act. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 117d.)

Commissioner
for.
Appointment,
authority, etc.

SEC. 6. That the United States District Court for the State of Colorado shall appoint a commissioner who shall reside in the park and who shall have jurisdiction to hear and act upon all complaints made of any violations of law or of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish, and objects of interest therein, and for other purposes authorized by this Act.

Judicial powers
in violations of
rules, etc.

Such commissioner shall have power, upon sworn information, to issue process in the name of the United States for the arrest of any person charged with the commission of any misdemeanor, or charged with a violation of the rules and regulations, or with a violation of any of the provisions of this Act prescribed for the government of said park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish in said park, and to try the person so charged, and, if found guilty, to impose punishment and to adjudge the forfeiture prescribed.

Appeals to
district court.

In all cases of conviction an appeal shall lie from the judgment of said commissioner to the United States District Court for the State of Colorado, and the United States district court in said district shall prescribe the rules of procedure and practice for said commissioner in the trial of cases and for appeal to said United States district court. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 117e.)

Procedure in
criminal cases.

SEC. 7. That such commissioner shall also have power to issue process as hereinbefore provided for the arrest of any person charged with the commission within said boundaries of any criminal offense not covered by the provisions of section 4 of this Act to hear the evidence introduced, and if he is of opinion that probable cause is shown for holding the person so charged for trial shall cause such person to be safely conveyed to a secure place of confinement within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the State of Colorado, and certify a transcript of the record of his proceedings and the testimony in the case to said court, which court shall have jurisdiction of the case: *Provided*, That the said commissioner shall grant bail in all cases bailable under the laws of the United States or of said State. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 117f.)

Proviso.
Bail.

Service of
process.

SEC. 8. That all process issued by the commissioner shall be directed to the marshal of the United States for the district of Colorado, but nothing herein contained

Summary arrests.

shall be so construed as to prevent the arrest by any officer or employee of the Government or any person employed by the United States in the policing of said reser-

vation within said boundaries without process of any person taken in the act of violating the law or this Act or the regulations prescribed by said Secretary as aforesaid. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 117g.)

SEC. 9. That the commissioner provided for in this Act shall be paid an annual salary as appropriated for by Congress, payable quarterly: *Provided*, That the said commissioner shall reside within the exterior boundaries of said Mesa Verde National Park, at a place to be designated by the court making such appointment: *And provided further*, That all fees, costs, and expenses collected by the commissioner shall be disposed of as provided in section 11 of this Act. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 117h.)

Pay of commissioner.

Proviso.
Residence required.
Disposal of fees, etc.

SEC. 10. That all fees, costs, and expenses arising in cases under this Act and properly chargeable to the United States shall be certified, approved, and paid as are like fees, costs, and expenses in the courts of the United States. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 117i.)

United States fees.

SEC. 11. That all fines and costs imposed and collected shall be deposited by said commissioner of the United States, or the marshal of the United States collecting the same, with the clerk of the United States District Court for the State of Colorado. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 117j.)

Deposit of fines and costs

SEC. 12. That the Secretary of the Interior shall notify, in writing, the Governor of the State of Colorado of the passage and approval of this Act.

Acceptance of cession.

Excerpt from "An Act Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes," approved May 14, 1930 (48 Stat. 315)

Appropriations made for Mesa Verde National Park shall be available for the operation of the Aileen Nusbaum Hospital and the furnishing of the necessary service in connection therewith at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 118.)

Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.
Operation of Aileen Nusbaum Hospital.

Excerpt from "An Act To provide for uniform administration of the national parks by the United States Department of the Interior, and for other purposes," approved January 28, 1931 (46 Stat. 1043)

No permit, license, lease, or other authorization for the prospecting, development, or utilization of the mineral resources within the Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, * * * shall be granted or made. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 115.)

National parks, administration.
Mineral prospecting, etc., -
Mesa Verde, Colo., forbidden.
(Amends 86 Stat. 796. See p. 127.)

An Act To provide for the addition of certain lands to the Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, and for other purposes, approved February 28, 1931 (46 Stat. 1422)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of protecting the scenery

Mesa Verde Na-
tional Park,
Colo.
Additions to,
authorized.

along the Point Lookout Road between the north bound-
ary of the Mesa Verde National Park and this road's
juncture with the Cortez-Mancos Road, the President of
the United States is hereby authorized, upon the recom-
mendation of the Secretary of the Interior, to add to the
said Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, by executive
proclamation, a strip of land two hundred and sixty feet
wide along and including said Point Lookout Road, and
the triangle formed by the fork in said road and such
other public land along or adjacent to said road and right
of way and lands as may be acquired by gift or by ex-
changes as hereinafter provided, which lands shall there-
upon become and be a part of said park subject to all
laws and regulations applicable thereto. (U.S.C., 6th
supp., title 16, sec. 111.)

Acceptance of
donations.

Exchange au-
thorized.

Value ascer-
tained.

Title.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying out the pro-
visions of this Act the Secretary of the Interior is hereby
authorized to accept donations of land or right of way, or
to acquire title to any land along or adjacent to the said
Point Lookout Road as may be deemed desirable by him
for the protection of said road. by exchange for any un-
appropriated public lands within sections 29 and 32,
township 36 north, range 14 west, New Mexico principal
meridian, of equal value; the value of the lands offered
for exchange hereunder and the value of the lands of the
United States to be selected therefor shall be ascertained
in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may di-
rect; and the owners of lands offered to the United States
pursuant hereto shall, before the exchange is effective,
furnish the Secretary of the Interior evidence satisfactory
to him of title to the lands offered in exchange.

